

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1691.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19. 1740.

Nº 1689.



HAT learned Critick *Capt. Vinegar*, in his Paper of the 30th of last Month, speaking of the *Iliad* of *Homer*, and the *Leonidas* of *Mr. G—r*, takes occasion to compare those two great Poets together; and very judiciously observes, that the same divine Spirit animated them both!

The Noble Captain has undoubtedly done nothing for Justice to the Merit of *Mr. G—r*, for it may with great Truth be said, that there has not been, for many Ages, any Poetry like his. The Captain's own Man Ralph, whose Name has been so highly celebrated in the *Danish*, is indeed a *Prodigy* in his Kind; but all good Judges must allow, that *Mr. G—r* is the greater *Prodigy* of the Two!

For *Mr. G—r* is not only more excellent as a Poet, but as a Politician he exceeds both the Captain and his Man too: The Captain, it is true, has an incomparable Head at a *Pen* Argument, and having study'd the Law about Six Weeks, is perfectly well versed in our Constitution; and nobody in the World ever discover'd more Wit and Judgment, in collecting Scraps out of old Plays, than his Man *Ralph*; which it must be acknowledg'd is very surprising, considering that when he left *Ireland*, in order to live by his Wits in *England*, he had not learn'd to read! But alas, what shall this to what has been done by *Mr. G—r*? Has *Mr. G—r* a Grain more Sense than *Capt. Vinegar*, or more Learning than *Ralph*? No Man alive will pretend to say that he has; and yet could either of them have made such a Speech as *Mr. G—r* did at *Vintners-Hall*! No; one may venture to affirm that it would even have put the Captain himself out of Countenance to have attempted it! Whereas *Mr. G—r*, perhaps, is a Match even for *Mr. H—* himself! and will without question very shortly make *Vintners-Hall* equal in Renown to *Clare-Market*.

And indeed it is entirely owing to this happy Intemperance, that *Mr. G—r* makes so shining a Figure, and rises so far above all his Contemporaries! The Excellency of his Head has made him a Patriot, and the Excellency of his Composition an Orator; and the great Use that he has found it to him in the Way of his Trade, has made him a Poet. It is these great Talents, join'd to such an easy, agreeable, and elegant Address, so free from all Kind of Singularity, Vanity, or Affectation, that have placed him in such a Point of Light, as to draw the Eyes and Inquiries of all Mankind upon him; and the more intimately they know him, the more thoroughly they must be convinced, that the City of *London* never produc'd such a Poet, such a Patriot, such a Politician, such an Orator, before!

We have the great Honours which he has arriv'd at, had the same Influence upon him, which is but too often visible in Men of weaker Minds; for in his crowded Hours, when State-Affairs and his important Duties in the Service of his Country, will allow him Leisure, nobody can lay aside his Dignity, and descend into Social Life and Conversation, with such graceful Grace and Address as he; and, perhaps, he is the only Person who has found out the happy Art of reconciling that Affability and Openness of Behaviour, which he is so famous for in Private Life, with the Eclat and Lustre of his Publick Character; the same just Way of thinking, the same right Turn of Head, and the same Propriety of Conduct, manifest themselves in all his Actions! And whether he is haranguing *Captain Vinegar* and his Mob, upon a Joint-stool at *Vintners-Hall*, or repeating his own Verses to his Club of *Was at Tom's*, or whatever Attitude or Situation he is in, he is always exactly the same! — the same *Mr. G—r*, the *Wit*, the *Orator*, the *Politician* still!

But *Mr. G—r* is not only fortunate beyond all Comparison in his own Personal Talents and Accomplishments, but he is equally so in those of his Friends. — the agreeable Fracility, and happy Turn of Conversation of *Mr. —* the *Wine Cooper*, who is likewise one of the first Writers of the Age; the Solidity of *Mr. —* the *Sugar Baker*; the Modesty and Simplicity of Behaviour, with the proper and well dress'd Zeal of *Mr. —* the *Land Surveyor*; and the profound Knowledge of that great *P—n*, who so hap-

pily and so clearly explained and illustrated *Sir Isaac Newton's* Philosophy, and who always stands near *Mr. G—r* with a Bottle of *Hartshorn Drops*, whenever he speaks in Publick. These, I say, are those few chosen Spirits, those admirable *Wits*, which *Mr. G—r* has so judiciously selected out from the Grose of Mankind, to compose that little but illustrious Society at *Tom's*, and who are admitted to a nearer Intimacy and Acquaintance with that Great Man, and have the Honour to read his Works before they are printed, and to bear him expatiate in private upon the Folly and Wickedness of the Ministry, and the Wisdom and Virtue of the Patriots, and who are now and then permitted to join with him in writing a Letter to the *Daily Post*, or in the drawing up a Paragraph for the *Champion* or the *London Evening*, and who have under the Direction of *Mr. G—r* made such Improvements in the *Politics* and *Poetry* of the City, as whoever reads those excellent Papers, that have been just mentioned, or the *Leonidas*, or *Commerce*, two extraordinary Poems of *Mr. G—r*, or indeed any of their *Balads* or *Bell-man's Verses*, cannot help being astonish'd at!

But *Mr. G—r* has display'd his great Abilities in nothing more than in the late humble and dutiful Address from *Sir R—t G—l, Knight* and *A—n*, to the *Worthy Liverymen* of the City of *London*; which from the fine Flowers, and flowing Periods, and other distinguishing Characteristics in the Composition, could fall from no Pen but his own: The Style of it is exactly the same which is made use of by Subjects in their Addresses to their Sovereign; and that great but common Indecorum, which runs thro' all other Addresses of this Kind, of treating the *Livery* upon the Footing of Fellow-Citizen, when Applications are made to them for Favours, is with great Art and Propriety avoided in this; the Sagacity of *Mr. G—r* could not help discovering that the *Liverymen* of *London* have several Marks of Royalty about them; they are the Fountain of all Power and Honour in the City; without them no Man can be either their Member or Lord-Mayor; and when they are assembled together at a Common Hall, or a Lord-Mayor's Show, or round a Bonfire for the burning a *Gazetteer*, the Majesty of the City centres in them. It was for these weighty and important Considerations, that *Mr. G—r* makes *A—n G—l* introduce himself into their Presence upon his Knees, bowing down his Head to the Earth, and kissing the Hem of their Garment. Which was extremely well judg'd by *Mr. G—r*; because it is without doubt the most proper and suitable Posture that can possibly be used, by any Person whatever, who stands a Candidate upon the Country Interest.

After *Mr. G—r* has led the *A—n* in this submissive and suppliant Manner to the Footstool of this awful Tribunal, and has made him pay his most humble Acknowledgments for the great Honour which his *Worthy Liverymen* have done him, and the remarkable Affection they have shewn him, in putting him twice in Nomination for Lord-Mayor; the *A—n* then promises, on his Part, the sincerest Returns of Gratitude, whenever he can be so happy as to have an Opportunity of testifying the high Sense which he has of their Goodness to him.

Nothing certainly could discover the great Judgment of *Mr. G—r* more, than the mentioning the remarkable Affection which the Address says the *Worthy Liverymen* express'd for *A—n G—l* upon this Occasion; because it must naturally bri g to their Minds those amiable and engaging Qualities which the *A—n* possesses in so high a Degree, and which the more they are known cannot fail of rendering him the more esteem'd and belov'd.

But that which shews the deep Reach and profound Politics of *Mr. G—r* is the not disclosing what those Returns of Gratitude are to be which the *A—n* promises, nor what the happy Opportunity is, which he wants, of testifying his high Sense of the great Goodness of the *Livery* to him, but to leave them in the dark to guess what they please.

For some honest and well-meaning Men will imagine that they relate to his being elected Lord-Mayor another Year; and then they will conclude, that it ever he should be so happy as to be chosen into that high Office, he designs in return for the remarkable Affection of the *Livery* to him, to serve it for nothing, and to give up all the Offices in the Disposal of the Lord-Mayor, which shall become vacant during his

Mayoralty, to be voted for by the *Livery*; or else to apply the Money arising from the Sale of them, to the Use of the City.

Others, perhaps upon a better Foundation, will take these Assurances which the *A—n* gives of his Returns of Gratitude, whenever he shall be so happy as to have an Opportunity, to be a Hint to the *Livery*, that he will spare no Expence to be chosen a Member for the City; for this is not in the least inconsistent with his Pretensions to Patriotism: It being the Opinion of all the Patriots in *England*, and confirmed by their constant, uniform Practice, that any Gentleman who stands upon the Country Interest may mortgage his Estate three or four times over, and spend and give away all the Money when he has done for a Seat in *Parliament*, and yet not be in the least guilty of Bribery and Corruption; those Offences being restrain'd entirely to the Candidates upon the Court Interest, as 'tis emphatically call'd.

And indeed if these Assurances of Returns of Gratitude, whenever an Opportunity offers, have any View to the *A—n's* being a Candidate for the City, which I suppose nobody can doubt, the only Meaning they can possibly have, must be, that if any of his *Worthy Liverymen* are inclined to dispose of their Votes, he is ready and willing to purchase them; because if they are to be taken in any other Sense, the happy Opportunity the *A—n* wants of returning his Gratitude, would be a much greater Favour, than any Favour he has received, for which he promises his Gratitude shall be return'd; which would be such an Absurdity, as it is not so to be imagin'd that *Mr. G—r*, who was the ingenious Penman of this Address, could be guilty of: For the Favour the *A—n* has received, is the being put twice in Nomination for *L—d M—r*; whereas if the Words could be taken in any other Sense than what has been mentioned, the happy Opportunity which he wants of returning his Gratitude for it, would be to be chosen one of the Representatives for the City; which I dare say there is hardly one in a Hundred but wou'd prefer to the being put not twice only, but even Ten Times in Nomination for *L—d M—r*.

The next Paragraph in the Address is an illustrious Instance of the extraordinary Use of the Gentleman; for after having been caballing, soliciting, mobbing and rioting for Years together, in order to get into Power, and finding it all to no purpose, and that neither the Influence of the *Half-moon Club*, nor the Eloquence of *Mr. G—r*, nor even his own Vote could prevail to make him *L—d M—r*, he very gravely tells the *Livery*, that he prefers the Honour of losing the high Office, which they did sign'd for him, infinitely beyond the enjoying any Post whatever, how eminent soever it may be. What could the greatest Patriot in *England* say more?

The *A—n* complains of it as an unmerited Severity in his Brethren, that they did not chuse him *L—d M—r*, tho' thro' the great Goodness of the *Livery* to him he had been put twice in Nomination for that Office.

But might not the Goodness of the *Livery* to him be as unmerited as the Severity of his Brethren the *A—n*? nay, could there properly be any Goodness in the *Livery*, if there was any Merit in the *A—n*? If there had been Merit on his Side, it must have been Justice and not Goodness on theirs; or could the *A—n* talk at this rate, of this mighty Goodness of the *Livery* to him, of the high Sense that he has of their Favours, of his sincerest Returns of Gratitude for them, and in such a humble and submissive Strain as he is made to do in the Address, if he was not conscious to himself that what they had done for him, in putting him in Nomination for *L—d M—r*, was infinitely more than he deserved; when it appears therefore, in some measure even by his own Acknowledgment, that he was by no means worthy of the Office that he was nam'd for, where was the unmerited Severity of his Brethren the *A—n*, in not chusing him into it; his *Worthy Liverymen*, in putting him in Nomination, did without doubt shew their great Goodness to him; for nothing but the greatest Excess of Goodness could have mov'd them to have done it! But because they suffer'd their Goodness to get the better of their Judgment, were his Brethren the *A—n* to do so too? They have the same Right to chuse one as the *Livery* have to name two; and therefore, what Authority has any Person to disapprove of the Conduct of the *A—n* in not chusing him,

him, any more than the A—n have to disapprove of the Conduct of the Livery in naming him? as the Address is pleased to say, some Gentlemen above the Chair have done, tho' to be sure very falsely and very injuriously; for those Gentlemen must certainly be better acquainted with the Authority and Power, which the Law for very wise Purposes has invested them with, than to take upon them to censure the Conduct of their Brethren, for exercising a Right, which the Law has given them, in the Manner which the Law prescribes; for if the A—n are obliged to choose not only one of the two the Livery named, but which of the two the Livery pleased, as the Address seems strongly to insinuate they ought to do, the Election by the Aldermen would be like that by a Dean and Chapter; they could have nothing to do but obey the Congé d'elire of the Livery.

But after all, what Foundation can the A—n have for complaining of it as an unmerited Severity, the not choosing him L—d M—r, when at the very same time he says it is a very laborious and expensive Office, and which Gentlemen esteem to be a Hardship and not a Favour to be chose into? For if that is the Case, and he himself says true, the unmerited Severity he has met with, is not from his Brethren the A—n, who would not choose him, but from his worthy Liverymen who would; and therefore, it is not to the Livery, but to his Brethren the A—n, to whose Goodness he is indebted, and to whom the sincerest Returns of Gratitude are due, for not choosing him into an Office so laborious and expensive, especially in an Election Year, when he may have so many other Demands for his Money; but it is no new thing for warm and passionate Men, who are blinded with Prejudice and Resentment, to mistake their Friends for their Enemies, and vice versa; and that has been this unfortunate Gentleman's Case; I wish his Brethren the A—n may not be provok'd by this kind of Usage of them, one time or other to choose him L—d M—r.

The Address concludes with the A—n's good Wishes, that nothing which has happen'd in this Affair will in any manner disunite the City; and that no Citizen of London may henceforward be distinguished by any thing but his Zeal for his Country, and for the Preservation of the Rights and Liberties of this great Capital.

It must certainly be a law'd to be of very high Moment to this great Capital, whatever concerns A—n G—l; and therefore, if he has really a mind that the City should be quiet, the only Way in the World would be for him to leave off troubling the City: If Mr. G—r and he, and their Clubs of Wits and Politicians, would keep within their own Sphere, and mind their own Business, there would be no Danger of any Disunion in the City; for it is only such empty, noisy, conceited, half-witted Pretenders as they, who with less Sense and Knowledge than are necessary for the crying Old Cloaths about the Streets, set themselves up for great Men and Politicians, and brawl in Clubs and Coffeehouses at things of which they have no Conception or Idea; I say, the People would be quiet and contented enough, as they have all the Reason in the World to be, if it was not for these Quacks in Politics, who are continually filling them with Apprehensions of they do not know what, and setting them a raving and rioting they do not know why; and this they are pleas'd to call, in the Words of A—n G—l's Address, 'a Zeal for the Welfare of their Country, and the Preservation of the Rights and Liberties of the City.' Would not any one imagine, who was not acquainted with the Folly and Impudence of these People that utter such Stuff as this, that the Rights and Liberties of the City were really in some imminent Danger.

I have now done with this notable Address of Sir R—t G—l, Knight and A—n, to the worthy Liverymen of the City of London, which cannot but leave a very deep Impression on the Minds of that wise and venerable Body; and they will without doubt embrace with very great Joy the kind and obliging Offer he makes of representing them in Parliament, which, after the Trouble they have already given him in putting him twice in Nomination for that burdensome and expensive Office of L—d M—r, is a Favour which they could not possibly desire, and which all reasonable Men, and real Wellwishers to the true Interest of the City, would very gladly excuse him from.

Before I conclude, it may be proper to observe, that there must be some Mistake or other in the Title of this Address; for, to have made it agreeable with the Contents, instead of its being directed To the worthy Liverymen of the City of London; it ought to have been To the most serene, or the most Excellent, or most August, or which would have been the most proper and suitable of all, To the High and Mighty the Liverymen of the

City of London, especially too as a new Election is so near; and I wish this Omission may not have been made with some Design, and have been a Stroke of Mr. G—l's Poltricks, to give a little Check to the Popularity of A—n G—l, in order to turn the Stream of it more in favour of his dearer Friend A—n H—n, whose Merit and Abilities are every way equal to the other's, and who wants nothing but Votes, to be as well qualify'd to sit in P—t for the City of London. But this is only my own Conjecture, and perhaps no great Secret ought to be laid upon it; but I protest I do not know any other Way how to account for a Mistake, which may be attended with such fatal Consequences; for the Popularity of any Man alive may be lost by a Matter of infinitely less Moment than this.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Petersbourg, Nov 4. N. S.

THE New Emperor no sooner arriv'd on the 30th ult. at his Winter Palace, but the Imperial Standard was put up there, a Te Deum was sung, and there was a General Discharge of 51 Guns. Next Day the Duke of Courland paid his first solemn Visit to the Emperor, as also to the Princess Anne and the Duke of Brunswick his Parents, and to the Princess Elizabeth, with whom he had a long Conference, with which she seem'd very well pleas'd. The Corps of the Czarina is to lie in State three Days, and great Preparations are making for a most pompous Interment.

Vienne, Nov. 12. N. S. The Court has receiv'd a most obliging Answer to the Queen of Hungary's Letter to the King of Prussia, acquainting him of the Emperor's Death and of her Accession to the Hereditary Dominions; for his Prussian Majesty declares, that he will not only maintain the Pragmatic Sanction, but he likewise offers in case of Need, to send a considerable Body of Troops for Defence of the Hereditary Dominions.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Nov. 17. The Onward bound as per last remain: Came down and remain the Eagle, Young, and the Providence, Stewart, both for Dublin. Arriv'd the Nonpareil, Blackman, and the Elizabeth, Duce, both from Barbados; the Penguin, Morris, and the South River Merchant, Hall, both from Maryland; the Pretty Betty, Darby, from Newfoundland. Wind N. N. W.

Gravesend, Nov. 17. Pass'd by the Phoenix, Bride, from Jamaica, the Carolina, Gill, from New York; and the Lady Sarah, Emmers, from Amsterdam.

LONDON.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Nov. 18. A Letter from Capt. Mitchell, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Buckingham, dated at Spithead the 16th Instant, gives the following Account: Sir Chaloner Ogle was on Friday the 31st of October 70 Leagues to the Westward of the Start, in the Latitude of 47° 54', having had a good Passage down the Channel with a Northerly Wind. That Night it came to the Westward and blew hard, with a great Sea, but back'd again to the Northward in the Morning, at which time we could plainly make the Superbe to have lost all her Mast, except her Bowspit. It blew hard all that Day and the next Night; the Fleet lay to, with their Heads to the Westward; our Ship labouring very much, have away her Foretopmast; and on Sunday Morning we found the Mainmast to be sprung, which we lost soon after; at which time the Admiral made to the Westward. We lost Sight of all the Fleet that Afternoon. After having consider'd the Distance of our Rendezvous and the Condition of the Ship, Capt. Mitchell thought it proper to return with her to England. From the time we lost Sight of the Fleet, we had the Wind to the 9th Instant between the North and East, and since between the North and West; so that if the Fleet have had the same Winds, they must be got well to the Southward.

The Lovely Betty, Daniel Wane, bound from Jamaica to London under Convoy of the Diamond Man of War, was lost the Middle of June last on the Bahama Bank; the Captain and Crew got safe to Carolina.

The Adventure, Forrester, bound from London to Lieth, was lost on the Coast of Norfolk in the Storm on the 18th Instant; only one Man and a Boy sav'd.

Among the Ships lost in the Hurricane at St. Christophers the 30th and 31st Aug. was the Francis, Capt. Naylor, loading for England.

Yesterday his Majesty went in the usual State to the House of Peers, and open'd the Session with most gracious Speech from the Throne.

The same Day the Court of King's Bench gave their final Judgment in the Great Cause which has been long depending between John Dormer, Esq; and Mr. Justice Fortescue Aland, in favour of Mr. Dormer.

On Saturday last Anne Price was committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil, for feloniously and forcibly taking (with two other Women not yet catch'd) Six-and-thirty Pieces of Gold and two Guineas, from Mr. Ralph Buck; which Robbery was committed in a notorious House near Temple Bar, and the Money found upon the said Price.

BANKRUPT.

Prior Green, of Cheapside, London, Bankrupt.

High Water this Day } Morning }
at London Bridge, } 11 45 }

Bank Stock 137 1-4th. India 153 1-2th to 1-4th. South Sea 96. Old Annuity 108 7-8th to 1-4th. New ditto 108 3-4th. Three per Cent. 99 1-2th. Seven per Cent. Loan 101 1-2th. Five per Cent. ditto, 83 1-2th. Royal Assurance 89. London Assurance 11. African 10. India Bonds 11 1-2th. Prem. Bank Circulation 11. 12 1-2th to 1-4th. Prem. Salt Tallow 1-4th to 1-2th. Prem. lish Copper 31. 12 1-2th. 6d. Welsh ditto 19. 1-2th per Cent. Exchequer Orders Nothing. Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million Bank 112. equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 41. 19 1-2th.

At the particular Desire of several Eminent Ministers

For the Benefit of the Brave and Unfortunate

Captain JOHN PEDDIE,

Of the Prince of Orange,

Who, after defending his Ship, and saving her by the most Gallant Behaviour, against a Spanish Privateer, and the Misfortune to lose her, and all he had on board, in the Storm,

At the Theatre Royal in Covent-garden

On Thursday, the 20th Day of November,

Will be presented a TRAGEDY, call'd

C A T O

The Part of Cato by Mr. Delane; Marcia, Mr. Fox; Juba, Mr. Hallam; Lucius, Mr. Adams; Sempronius, Mr. Hale; Porcius, Mr. Ryan; Marcus, Mr. Gibson; Decius, Mr. Bridgwater; Syllanus, Mr. Roper; Lucius, Mrs. Storer.

With several Entertainments, as will be express'd in the Great Bills.

Pit and Boxes will be laid together.

To begin exactly at Six o'Clock.

N.B. None will be admitted but by printed Tickets, which will be deliver'd at Loyd's, Batson's, Jamaica, and several Blade Coffee houses, near the Royal Exchange; Perrell's, Charing-Cross; White's Chocolate-house, in St. James's Street; and by Mr. Jarvis, at the Stage Door.

This Day is Publish'd,

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ing a Collection of Cases Argued and Adjudg'd in the High Court of Chancery, from the Year 1660 to 1792. Printed for Tho. Woodward, at the Half Moon between the Temple Gates in Fleet-street.

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Sir ROBERT WALPOLE.

—Qua crescit Ethiculis atq; Haec

Cacis sive monstrare velit—

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